The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives weekly accounts of activities and interventions of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1345 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1937 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 27, NO. 4

Wealth, social in its origin, should be social in its use.—Pierre Lafette.

Seamen's Continuous Discharge Book Terms Are Clarified by Scharrenberg

Legislative Representative of Seamen's Union Refutes Charge That It Gives Blacklisting Power to Ship Operators—Measure Has Been Advocated by Organized Seamen Since 1922.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Complete refutation of the charge that the provisions of the Copeland Act, passed by Congress last year, for the issuance by the Government of continuous discharge books to seamen confer blacklisting power upon ship owners and operators, was contained in a statement by Paul Scharrenberg, legislative representative of the Seamen's International Union of America, explaining the added protection for seamen which that new law provides.

Following is the text of Mr. Scharrenberg's statement:

Venomous attacks are being made upon the Seamen's Continuous Discharge Book of which more than 12,000 have been issued to date by the United States Government. The misrepresentation and gross misrepresentations have been resorted to so as to create the impression that the discharge books now issued by the Government are to all intent and purpose, (with the exception of the vessel's name and number), the same as the blacklisting books heretofore issued by the organized shipowners.

Formerly Issued by Shipowners

For the information of the great truth-seeking rank and file of the American trade unions the Legislative Committee of the International Seamen's Union of America has prepared a short historical resume of the organized seaman's fight against so-called discharge books issued by the shipowners.

Discharge books, also called "grade books" and "tink books," have been issued by the organized shipowners on the Pacific, the Great Lakes and the Atlantic for more than 30 years past.

At the end of each disastrous strike the shipowners immediately started another book, which they compelled seamen to carry in order to obtain employment. These books were always used for blacklisting purposes and in the early days for the collection of bills due the boarding master.

When the unions recovered from defeat and again became strong enough to resist imposition, the so-called blacklisting books was temporarily discontinued.

The International Seamen's Union of America, won its greatest industrial strength and gained the best condition for its members during the late world war. The protracted strike of 1921 was called to resist wage reductions and the introduction of the "open shop" on the the District Unions, East and West, in such a weakened position that the shipowners could again re-establish their pernicious blacklisting book.

Advocated by Farnseth

In 1922, Andrew Furuseth, as chairman of the International Seamen's Union of America's legislative committee sought to remedy that deplorable situation by the introduction of legislation which would prohibit shipowners from issuing their private blacklisting books and instead providing for the issuance of continuous discharge books by the Government without the possibility of blacklisting.

The records of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, held in New York City, January 1923, show the following report upon this subject by President Furuseth:

"A Bill to provide a continuous discharge book for seamen, S. 4069, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator La Follette at our request. This bill is urgent, if any of the coastwise trade is to be saved to the American flag. It is not very likely that this Bill will get any consideration in the present Congress, but for several months it will be deemed wise to have it submitted. The bill, with such reasons therefor as were submitted to the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, is hereby submitted to you as Appendix 'F'."

Approved by Seamen's Union

Furuseth's report was referred to the committee on legislation and that committee, in due time, made the following recommendation:

"Appendix F, referred to your committee for their consideration, deals with Bill S. 4069 and an analysis of same, which is now pending in the U. S. Senate. If there ever was a thing in the history of the seamen of the United States when legislation such as this was necessary, that time is now, when we find the shipowners on both coasts and the lakes compelling men to carry with them, and when looking for jobs, to present an industrial blacklist, called by the shipowner a discharge book."

The records of the convention show that the recommendation of the committee was adopted without any opposition. And every U. S. U. convention since 1921 has reaffirmed the legislation for a continuous discharge book to be issued by the Government.

At the last convention, which met in Washington, D. C., early in 1936, the pending legislation for such a book was discussed at great length and was again unanimously approved.

All this is duly recorded in the official records of the International Seamen's Union of America.

Provisions of Copeland Act

The last session of Congress finally enacted a law giving to the organized seamen of America exactly what they had pleaded for since 1922.

The language of the law (H. R. 8597, Public No. 808, 74th Congress) providing for a discharge book reads as follows:

"Sec. 2. Section 4551 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 643) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4551. (a) Every seaman upon a merchant vessel of the United States of the burden of one hundred gross tons or upward, except vessels employed exclusively in trade on the Great Lakes and rivers of the United States, shall be furnished with a book, to be known as a 'continuous discharge book,' which shall be retained by him and which shall contain the signature of the seaman to whom it is so furnished and a statement of his nationality, age, personal description, photograph, and home address.

Issued by Government Representatives

"Such books shall be in such form and issued by the shipping commissioners and collectors and deputy collectors of customs at ports where no shipping commissioners have been appointed in such manner as the Director of Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, shall determine.

"(c) Any person, corporation, or association, other than a shipping commissioner, or collector or deputy collector of customs, who shall issue or cause to be issued any such book or imitation thereof, or any person, other than the real owner, who uses or endeavors to use any such book, or who makes any statement or endorsement in any such book not herein authorized, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three months, in the discretion of the court.

Entries in Discharge Book

"(b) Upon the discharge of any seaman and the payment of his wages, the shipping commissioner shall enter in the continuous discharge book of such seaman the name of the vessel, the nature of the voyage (foreign or coastwise), the class to which the vessel belongs (steam, motor, sail or barge), the date and place of the shipment and of the discharge of such seaman, and the rating then held by such seaman.

"Whenever a seaman is discharged in any collection district where no shipping commissioner has been appointed, the master of the vessel shall perform the duties of such commissioner and shall make the proper entries in such continuous discharge book; and when the seaman are not required by law to be signed on and discharged before a shipping commissioner, the master shall make such proper entries in the discharge book.

"Any master who fails to make such entries shall be fined the sum of $50 for each such offense. This subsection shall take effect as to vessels engaged in foreign and intercoastal voyages six months after the enactment of this Act and as to all other vessels within one year after the enactment of this Act.

Records Kept by Government

"(c) There shall be maintained in the bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in Washington a record of every discharge book issued, and certificates issued under the provisions of this Act, together with the name and number of the seaman to whom it is issued, his next of kin, and a certified copy of all discharge entries in such book. Such copy shall be forwarded to such Bureau by the shipping commissioner or person duly authorized to act as such before such discharge book is discharged.

Duplicate Books Issued

"(d) In case of the loss of a book by shipwreck or other casualty the seaman shall be furnished with another continuous book, in which shall be entered all data contained in the book so far as the same may be available from copies of records made by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; in other cases of loss the seaman may obtain a duplicate of such book containing the same entries upon payment of a sum equivalent to the actual cost of the Government.

Character Marks Banned

"(e) In case of the loss of a book by shipwreck or other casualty the seaman shall be furnished with another continuous book, in which shall be entered all data contained in the book so far as the same may be available from copies of records made by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; in other cases of loss the seaman may obtain a duplicate of such book containing the same entries upon payment of a sum equivalent to the actual cost of the Government.

Unemployment Prevention

"The prevention of unemployment is one of the objects of the work of the department and other departments of the Government, and the indications are for a near future and for which it must seek the cooperation of employers, engineers, and workers, and of all of them as the workers most affected by this disaster. Their co-operation is also sought and understood for some industries. Others affected are the fishing industry generally or the unknown. To bring these together into a pattern whereby practical results may be had is the work of the program of this Department for the near future.

Legislation for Minimum Standards

"Legislation and the use of the police powers of the state of the Government is practical only in obtaining minimum standards and well-agreed-upon desirable conditions which social rights impose. There often appears to be a struggle in labor and in employment—a struggle in which desire, intrigue, selfishness, and greed play their part, who observe this also recognize in that struggle something more than mere material impulse, and aspirations to better life, spiritual as well as material. Standards are based on many interrelating factors. The emphasis upon these factors at one time or another changes. Justice by the principal parties will produce a result from all those aspects of American life which flow from the fundamental trends of cooperation and mutual helpfulness that will make unnecessary a part of the old pioneer life of America."

MISS PERKINS STRESSES JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Secretary of Labor Says Employers Have Not Increase Yankee Ingenuity in Production—Urges Government Aid to Reduce Unemployment and Provide Larger Buying Power for Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The persistence of wholesale compulsory unemployment despite the continued onward march, of industry toward complete industrial recovery was stressed by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in her Annual Report of the Department of Labor.

She urged the coordination of all the interests concerned in labor matters to prevent unemployment, emphasized the importance of collective bargaining in determining wage standards, and was sceptical with regard to the effectiveness of employer-employee agreements for shorter hours and minimum fair wages."

The report in its general review said:

"Notwithstanding the many significant advances made, there is still a long way to go before predepression levels in employment and earnings are reached and before working and living conditions attain the standards of which the resources of our country and the productive capacity of our people admit.

"It is a matter of concern that employment has lagged behind production. Longer hours, expiration of an emergency, and technological changes reflect the increase in industrial production and employment, technological advance and gains in the efficiency of management are contributing factors to this discrepancy. There are some who hold that it is but a temporary maladjustment which will disappear when recovery gets more momentum; others, that it is likely to continue.

Shorter Hours Would Help

"Whatever the developments in the future, the fact that employment has not in every industry kept pace with production is one of the immediate causes of the serious problem of unemployment with which we are confronted. Nor have we enough data to enable us, with precision, to formulate an immediately practicable plan to solve it.

"Shorter hours are proffered as an essential measure. But how much shorter the hours should be, and whether a new minimum should be set below which wages cannot fall is another generally accepted necessity.

Employers' "Voluntary Agreements"

"Voluntary agreements between hours and minimum fair wages among employers within an industry and possibly between industries and employees would be a step in the right direction. Whether such agreements can be made without compulsion of legislation is a question of great importance, both on the part of the government in the restoration of employment and increase in the purchasing power of wage-earners is being more and more accepted as essential in the long run."

Unemployment Prevention

"The prevention of unemployment is one of the objects of the work of the department and other departments of the Government, and the indications are for a near future and for which it must seek the cooperation of employers, engineers, and workers, and of all of them as the workers most affected by this disaster. Their co-operation is also sought and understood for some industries. Others affected are the fishing industry generally or the unknown. To bring these together into a pattern whereby practical results may be had is the work of the program of this Department for the near future.

Legislation for Minimum Standards

"Legislation and the use of the police powers of the state of the Government is practical only in obtaining minimum standards and well-agreed-upon desirable conditions which social rights impose. There often appears to be a struggle in labor and in employment—a struggle in which desire, intrigue, selfishness, and greed play their part, who observe this also recognize in that struggle something more than mere material impulse, and aspirations to better life, spiritual as well as material. Standards are based on many interrelating factors. The emphasis upon these factors at one time or another changes. Justice by the principal parties will produce a result from all those aspects of American life which flow from the fundamental trends of cooperation and mutual helpfulness that will make unnecessary a part of the old pioneer life of America."

EDITORIALS

AN INSPIRING VISION OF SOCIAL PROGRESS

Undoubtedly the most important part of the inaugural address of Franklin Delano Roosevelt initiating his second term as President of the United States is his trenchant and masterly indictment of the low economic conditions imposed on millions of the masses by the powerful interests who operate our industries and through various forms of dictatorship control opportunities for employment and ruthlessly force large groups of our people to live on living standards far below the status of decency, and his declaration that these injustices must be removed.

It is well to remember the cogent words expressed on this subject by the President. He said:

"I see a great nation, upon a great continent, blessed with a great wealth of natural resources. Its hundred and thirty million people are at peace among themselves; they are making their country a good neighbor among the nations. I see a United States which can demonstrate that, under democratic methods of government, national wealth can be translated into a spreading and genuine of human comforts hitherto unknown—and the lowest standard of living can be raised far above the level of mere subsistence.

"But here is the challenge to our democracy: In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this very moment are denied the physical necessities of life.

"I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meagre that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day.

"I see millions denied the opportunity to earn their bread in useful work, even though willing to work hard. I see millions denied education, recreation and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children.

"I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory and by their poverty denying work and productiveness to many other millions.

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished.

"It is not in despair that I paint you that picture. I paint it for you in the hope that seeing it you seeing and understanding the injustice in it, proposes to paint it out. We are determined to make every American citizen the subject of his country's tenderest care and concern; and we will never regard any faithful law-abiding group within our borders as an enemy unless the test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

In strong language, the President detected his second term to reconstructing these un-American inequities in the distribution of our national income. His declaration is a clear program for the attainment of this objective. It is the antipodes of the economic philosophy firmly rooted in the principle of social justice. It reflects the basic ideals which are always motivated the American Federation of Labor.

In realizing this meritorious objective for millions of our people, the President will have the unified support of all progressive forces. They will join with him in consecrating the Government to that inspiring principle indelibly placed in the Preamble to the Constitution—the establishment of justice and the promotion of the general welfare.

ELECTRICITY TAKES OVER FRENCH VILLAGE

"The world do move!" Thus a Southern tenant farmer expressed his awe upon seeing his first electric light.

Now comes word from France that an entire French village not only uses electric lights for all residences, but, in addition, has equipped every home with electrical appliances, so that the great unseen force from which Thomas Alva Edison developed the incandescent light is forced to the service of humanity to a far greater extent than was thought possible back in the early days of electrical development.

The experiment has been carried out in the village of Saint Pierre de Chelye, according to a recent United Press dispatch, under the motto of "Let Electricity Do It." Work that is taken to herald a new age in France, where the hard-working poor will be relieved of his excess work and be provided with leisure. All 350 inhabitants have single electric lights, electric stoves, electric irons and electric heating apparatus.

It is perhaps well to point to this little French village, which merely sets a standard which other villages and even cities will eventually emulate. Important in comparison, because our own TVA and other New Deal achievements have set forth a similar goal for the villages, towns and cities of America. "The world do move!"

A. F. OF L. UNIONS WILL PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS IN AUTOMOBILE STRIKE

Metal and Building Trades Departments Refuse to Permit Any Other Organization to Represent Their Membership in Dispute with General Motors.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—At a joint conference here of the Building Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, at which twenty-two international unions were represented by their national officers, determination was given to the effect of the present strike of employees of General Motors Upon the members of the twenty-two unions employed in the automobile industry.

At the conclusion of the conference the following official announcement was made:

"The conference decided that it would be nothing which would be detrimental to the automobile workers in endeavoring to secure improved terms of employment.

"The conference also by a unanimous vote decided that in the present circumstances would it remain inactive so far as the welfare of its members are concerned.

"It was the decision of the conference that it would continue the purpose of the two Departments to prevent any other organization in the automobile industry from exercising assumed authority to represent the membership of the respective International Unions comprised in the two Departments.

"The conference instructed the officers of the two Departments to carry out in full the decisions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor relative to the automobile industry.

"It was further agreed that the International Unions comprising the two Departments should endeavor in the future as they have in the past to organize and endeavor to secure acceptable terms of employment for their membership through collective bargaining and agreements."

BUILDING TRADES WAGES BOOSTED IN ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Mo.—(AFLNS).—Several building craft unions here have secured wage increases which bring wage payments back to the 1929 level. Individual unions, co-operating through the Building Trades Council, had submitted wage demands several months in advance and the Master Builders' Association, although unimmediately signing a contract, announced the payment of the new scale before the 1936 rise.

Under the new schedule of wages, a number of unions were affected, with iron workers topping the list with $1.76 an hour, an increase of 28 cents an hour. Plumbers received $1.75 an hour for operating multiple drums and $1.50 for single drum operation.

Sheet metal workers got an increase from $1.37½ to $1.50 an hour. Carpenters are getting $1.50 an hour and asbestos workers $11 a day, which is an advance of $1 per day. Building laborers, who had been getting 78½ cents an hour, were advanced to 87½ cents an hour. All of the increases in unions benefitting by the increased scale are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

READING POLICE ATTACK PICKETS WITH TEAR GAS

Reading, Pa. (AFLNS).—Persistence of police and other "peace officers" in beating up striking employes of the Berkshire Knitting Mills here, and attacking them with tear gas bombs when several happen to get together, is being widely condemned according to responsible labor officials.

A recent melee, in which gas bombs and clubs were freely used and, labor officials claim, without any justification, resulted in a stiff fine being meted against the strikers. Sheriff Cook has issued a proclamation forbidding the assembly of "over" six of the strike-torn plant, reputed to be the largest full fashioned hosiery plant in the world. While the sheriff insists the order does not interfere with any "peaceful picketing," strikers contend it is the latest effort to break the strike with this established right.

It is meantime, however, the ranks of the strikers hold firm and the workers appear more and more determined to win recognition of their union and a settlement that will provide fair wages and working conditions.

INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED DRIVE CARS IN DETROIT

Detroit, Mich. (AFLNS).—Further protection for pedestrians, who are for the most part working people, and for automobile drivers as well, is being provided by Detroit's psychopathic "traffic clinic."

Among the first 100 cases examined after the clinic opened last October, examiners were astounded to learn that 14 persons were crippled too easily to drive, seven were insane and 10 feeble-minded. Six-hour tests are given repeating traffic violators, as to weed out unfit drivers by psychiatric and physical tests.

Nineteen tests are given, including a written intelligence test and a physical examination centered on the heart, eyes and reflex actions, along with a personal interview with a psychiatrist. It is claimed that the reason for the experiment which is proving successful is not merely to eliminate faulty drivers, but to put good drivers on the street, in the interest of public safety.

Workers' Protection Demands Federal Licensing of Business Corporations

Senator O'Mahoney Upholds Principles of His Bill Requiring Concerns Engaging in Interstate Commerce to Provide Higher Living Standards for Employes, Observe Collective Bargaining, Discard Company Unions, Ban Child Labor, and Raise Wages and Reduce Hours According to Increased Output of Labor Under Machine Production.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A strongly-phrased exposition of the social-justice principles underlying his bill prescribing conditions under which corporations may engage in interstate and foreign commerce was made here by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming in a radio address over the National Broadcasting Company network.

Now, corporations are chartered by various States with no provisions covering the interests of their employes.

Under Senator O'Mahoney's bill, which is supported by the American Federation of Labor, all corporations formed to engage in interstate commerce would be required to secure a license from the Federal Trade Commission. All licenses granted by the Commission would:

Guarantee the right of workers to organize in trade unions free from interference from employers and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

Prohibit employers from promoting company unions, from refusing to bargain collectively, from discriminating against trade unionists, from discriminating against women workers, and from discriminating against employes for filing charges under the National Labor Relations Act.

Ban the employment of children under 16 years of age, and children under 18 years at night work or in hazardous callings.

There is also a provision authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to recommend minimum wage scales in any industry where it finds existing wages contrary to the public interest and have not been corrected by collective bargaining.

Wealth Concentration in Corporations

Emphasizing the tremendous concentration of wealth in the hands of a few corporations and the large increase in stockholders virtually deprived of control over the corporations, Senator O'Mahoney said:

"Stockholders in these great organizations exist merely to sign their blank every year conveying to the management unlimited power to do what they please with the money and assets of the corporation.

"The events of the last few years has revealed how many of these managers, not all I am very glad to say, but too many, have been quick to enrich themselves by the payment of huge salaries, by the creation of companies with subsidiary corporations which they own, and by innumerable corporate devices including every rule of financial integrity.

"All of this has contributed directly to the concentration of wealth which is still on our doorstep."

Licensing Provision Explained

"The principle upon which I act is simplicity itself," Senator O'Mahoney continued. "I would require every corporation engaged in commerce among the states to take out either a Federal charter or a Federal license. In addition, I would require that no charter will be granted by any state unless the corporation put on terms and conditions which public conscience and economic necessity now are to have justice for labor, investor and consumer. Into those licenses and charters will be written the fundamental powers of the corporation, the powers which define what it can and cannot do."

In case of strikes or lockouts or other labor disputes Senator O'Mahoney's bill provides that if the Federal Trade Commission finds that the firm or business involved is at fault and has caused, either directly or indirectly, "police, constabulary, militia, or other armed forces" to be called out to "protect or escort strikebreakers," it shall be the duty of the Commission "immediately to revoke the license of such business."

Another outstanding provision of the measure provides a more equitable distribution of the national income. This broader distribution of wealth would be achieved in part by basing wages on the increased efficiency of working men and women.

Higher Wages, Shorter Hours

The bill prescribes that "employers in arriving at rates of pay, hours of work, and other conditions of employment shall exhaust all possibilities of collective bargaining with representatives of recognized organizations of employes" and adds the revolutionary declaration that in establishing Federal licenses "shall be guided, but without limitation, by the following fundamental principle and objectives of the Act:

"Rates of pay of employes shall be increased and hours of work shall be reduced in accordance with gains in the efficiency and in the productive efficiency of industry arising from increased mechanization, improvements in technique and otherwise, from other causes, to the end that employes shall have an equitable participation in the value of the output of industry, and that employment and mass purchasing power may keep pace with the productive accomplishment of industry."

Solution of Unemployment Problem

"After eight years and the expenditure of billions of dollars by the Federal Government, creating the largest national debt in all history," Senator O'Mahoney concluded, "we still have in the United States more than six million unemployed persons of whom about 1,650,000 are employed on Federal work projects, and about 500,000 employable persons on relief rolls for whom no work is provided either by the government or by industry.

"In addition, it is estimated that there are at least four million persons in the United States who have not written their names on relief rolls, but who are without employment of any kind and without income.

"The government cannot continue to support these people on a miserable security' wage.

"The way must be found to absorb them in commerce and industry and this we cannot do until we establish a national rule for national prosperity based on a living standard child labor and which by some reasonable provision for minimum wages and maximum hours will increase the consuming power of the masses of the people, without which we cannot solve this unemployment problem."

MILWAUKEE MEAT CUTTERS WIN PAY-INCREASE STRIKE

Milwaukee, Wis. (AFLNS).—Local Union No. 248, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has won a victory in a strike lasting nearly seven weeks, in their skirmish with the Plankinton Packing Company here.

The nearly 800 men are now back at work, following a settlement in which the regular union wage was given complete recognition, notwithstanding attempts over a long period to "sugar coat" it with a "company union."

The same wage scale as applies in the Chicago packing houses is now being paid and the settlement contains a provision that there would be no discrimination against strikers, with all seniority rights preserved.

Picket lines held tight throughout the strike, which was conducted in orderly persistence to a sweeping victory. Robert E. Mythen, of the Conciliation Division, U. S. Department of Labor, worked hard in arranging conferences and otherwise in helping to bring about a settlement.

Wausau Shoe Workers Gain Agreement for Closed Shop

Wausau, Wis. (AFLNS).—Products of the Pied Piper Shoe Company of Wausau bear the union label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This authority was gained by reason of a collective bargaining agreement with Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union No. 686.

The firm manufactures a line of shoes for growing girls, misses and children under the trade name of Pied Piper, and has been located here for many years.

While the shoe workers had been organized for some time, the new agreement provides for the "closed shop," which carries with it the right to use the union label. Pied Piper shoes, regarded as of the highest quality obtainable, are sold by principal stores in all leading cities of the United States.

LABOR MEASURES ASKED BY WILMINGTON UNIONS

Program Includes Child Labor Amendment Ratification, Federal and State Housing Legislation and Prevailing and Union Wage on Public Works—State Polytechnic School is Opposed.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Wilmington, Del.—A forward-looking legislative program has been adopted by the Wilmington Central Labor Union, which organized labor of this community and probably the entire state will actively support.

The proposed program includes: ratification by Delaware of the pending Federal Child Labor Amendment, re-enactment of a three-member liquor commission, election of school board trustees instead of appointment by the judges; payment of the prevailing union wages on all public contracts in the state, counties, municipalities and towns, including the State Highway Department; abolition of Magistrates' Courts, the enactment of a state public service or utilities commission law, the commissioners to be elected by the voters of the state, and the passage by Congress of the Wagner-Steagall bill and the adoption of a State housing plan which would call for building workers' homes and eradicating slums.

Proposed establishment of a State polytechnic school for Wilmington is strenuously opposed by labor, which considers that such a school would likely flood the labor supply with incompetent and only partly trained workers."